

**REMARKS:**

This paper is herewith filed in response to the Examiner's Office Action mailed on August 19, 2008 for the above-captioned U.S. Patent Application. This office action is a rejection of claims 1-29 of the application.

More specifically, the Examiner has rejected claims 1-2, 4-7, and 12-29 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Astala (US6,590,568) in view of Cheng-Hung (US6,397,232); rejected claim 3 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Astala in view of Cheng-Hung and further in view of Hawkins (US6,781,575); and rejected claims 8-11 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Astala in view of Cheng-Hung (US6,397,232 and further in view of Leavitt (US20020085037). The Applicants disagree with the rejections.

Claims 1-29 are seen to distinguish over the references cited. Claims 23 and 25-27 have been amended for mere formality. No new matter is added.

The Applicants note that the Examiner has withdrawn the previous anticipation rejections of independent claims 1, 13, 19 and 23 and now asserts obviousness type rejections. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections below.

Firstly, the Applicants reassert an argument made in a prior filed Response to Office Action, filed on June 3, 2008, that Astala merely appears to relate to a prior art system as disclosed in the Application where the Application recites:

"The PC world also knows the so-called drag and drop method, where a click on one mouse button selects an object shown on the PC display, and while the selection is kept active the object on the display is dragged above a second object on the display where the mouse button then is released. This action shifts the whole selected object, if it is a file or the like, to become the contents of the second object. The shifted file or object either replaces another file with the same name within the second object, or the shifted file is attached to become a part of

this second object. Thus this action can shift entire files from one object to another. In the same way the location of a certain icon, which can activate a function, may be shifted on the so-called desktop. However, shifting of an icon will not affect the location or the functions of other icons on the desktop,” (page 1, lines 14-24).

The Applicants submit that Astala appears to be utilized either to replace a file with another file having the same name or to add a file to another file or directory. This process of Astala is depicted in Figs 6b–6c as cited in the rejection. The Applicants submit that notably this depicted process appears to be the only described example of a drag and drop method of Astala. The Applicants also submit that it is also noteworthy that Astala fails to include any disclosure or suggestion that a modification along the lines of the claimed invention of the present application is even desirable.

If the rejection is understood properly, with reference to Astala’s Figures 6b-6d moving the FILE 1 under directory DIR 3 to the DIR 2 shortcut key is to read on the claim 1 element “shifting a first shortcut key with its attached content to a second shortcut key.”

The correspondence on which the rejection relies is lacking. Performing the drag and drop operation of Astala merely moves the FILE 1 shortcut to lie within the DIR 2 listing of files.

Selecting the DIR 2 shortcut key at Figure 6d of Astala, after FILE 1 is moved from DIR 3 to DIR 2, simply results in displaying FILE 1 with any other shortcuts subsumed under the DIR 2 shortcut key. Such a display would look similar to the right side Astala’s Figure 6b, but instead of DIR 3 at the bottom it would read DIR 2. There is therefore no shifting of these two Astala keys FILE 1 and DIR 2 as the rejection implicitly relies upon. The original FILE 1 shortcut key is moved, but the key itself is not shifted to the DIR 2 key because selecting the DIR 2 key does not open the content of FILE 1 as did selection of the FILE 1 key prior to Astala’s drag and drop.

Furthermore, in the first paragraph on page 5 of the Office Action the Examiner appears to admit that Astala does not disclose a feature whereby with one drag and drop operation two shortcuts

with their content can be shifted (e.g. interchanged). In an attempt to address this admitted deficiency the Examiner applies Cheng-Hung. The Examiner states:

“Astala does not specifically disclose the claimed aspect of “and shifting the second shortcut key operation with its attached content to the first shortcut key by performing one drag and drop operation from the first shortcut key to the second shortcut key”. However, Cheng-Hung discloses the claimed aspect of interchanging document files, wherein interchanging of document files among different systems can be feasible. (Cheng-Hung, US 6,397,232),” (emphasis added).

The Applicants note that there can be found no identified citation in the rejection, of a specific location in Cheng-Hung, where these admitted deficiencies of Astala, as stated above, are seen to be disclosed or suggested by Cheng-Hung. After a thorough review of Cheng-Hung the Applicants can find only a mere reference in Cheng-Hung to an interchange. This reference is found where Cheng-Hung discloses, in reference to prior art, that:

“In a network environment, interconnection established among multiple data processing systems makes possible the electronic commerce and many business entities conduct their business behavior through the internet communication. Hence, how to communicate or interchange electronic document files between different data processing systems becomes more and more crucial,” (emphasis added), (col. 1, lines 20-26).

Further, Cheng-Hung discloses:

“Because different data processing systems provide different standard formats of document files (order sheets for example) for electronic data exchange, a format translation upon the document file for exchanging is required so that the document file can be accepted by another data processing system,” (emphasis added), (col. 1, lines 41-46).

The Applicants submit that this interchange of Cheng-Hung as apparently referred to, by the Examiner, in the rejection merely appears to relate to **file format translation** of a document file such that the document file will be accepted by a disparate data processing system. The Applicants contend that Cheng-Hung clearly can not be seen to disclose or suggest a method, as

appears to be required for the rejection, of transferring of a file from the first data processing system to the second data processing system where the transfer would also cause an automatic transfer of a second file from the second data processing system to the first data processing system such that it takes the position of the transferred first file.

Moreover, the Applicants submit that nowhere in Cheng-Hung can there be found a disclosure or suggestion which relates to a method where two shortcuts, files or directories can be interchanged between each other with a single drag and drop operation.

In addition, regarding the arguments of the Examiner which indicate that Astala could be modified in view of Cheng-Hung in order to disclose or suggest the pending claim 1 the Applicants submit that a person skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the references. This can be for at least the at least the reason similarly stated above that Astala fails to disclose or suggest that an invention as disclosed in the present application is even desirable.

Further, the Applicants submit that, for at least the reasons already stated, even if a person of ordinary skill were motivated to combine the references, which is not agreed to as proper, the proposed combination would still fail to disclose or suggest claim 1.

For at least the reasons stated, the Applicants contend that the rejection of claim 1 is improper and the rejection should be removed.

In addition, for at least the reason that independent claims 13, 19, and 23 recite features similar to claim 1, as stated above, the references cited can not be seen to disclose or suggest these claims. Thus, the rejection of all independent claims 1, 13, 19, and 23 should be removed.

Further, the Applicants note that dependent claim 3 has been rejected by as unpatentable over Astala in view of Cheng-Hung, and further in view of Hawkins. The Applicants note that Hawkins relates to a touch screen user interface which includes speed dialling buttons. The Applicants submit that Hawkins does not disclose or suggest an exemplary embodiment of

present invention wherein there may be an interchange of dialling buttons on the touch screen.

Regarding the rejections of dependent claims 8-11, these claims have been rejected as unpatentable over Astala in view of Cheng-Hung, and further in view of Leavitt (US 2002/0085037). The Applicants note that Leavitt relates to a system where by a mouse of a PC is utilized in order to re-arrange icons on a display. The Examiner appears to have taken the operation of a mouse in Leavitt and combined it with Astala and Cheng-Hung. However, the Applicants submit that in Leavitt it appears that the target icon, whereto another icon should be dropped, will be **replaced** with the dropped icon [paragraph 0131]. For at least this reason it would appear that the target icon will be lost in the depicted drag and drop operation of Leavitt. The Applicants contend that for at least this reason Leavitt is seen to teach away from claims 8-11 with depend from claim 1, as stated above.

As a summary, the Applicants contend that none of the references as cited, alone or combined, can be seen to disclose or suggest the claims.

Further, for at least the reasons that claims 2-12, 14-18, 20-22, and 24-29 are dependent upon independent claims 1, 13, 19 and 23, respectively, the rejections of these claims should be removed.

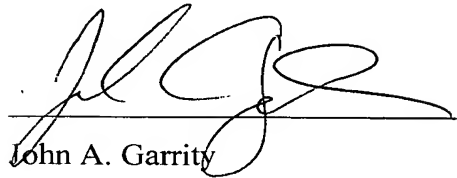
Based on the above explanations and arguments, it is clear that the references cited cannot be seen to disclose or suggest claims 1-29. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-29 and to allow all of the pending claims 1-29 as now presented for examination.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

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### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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